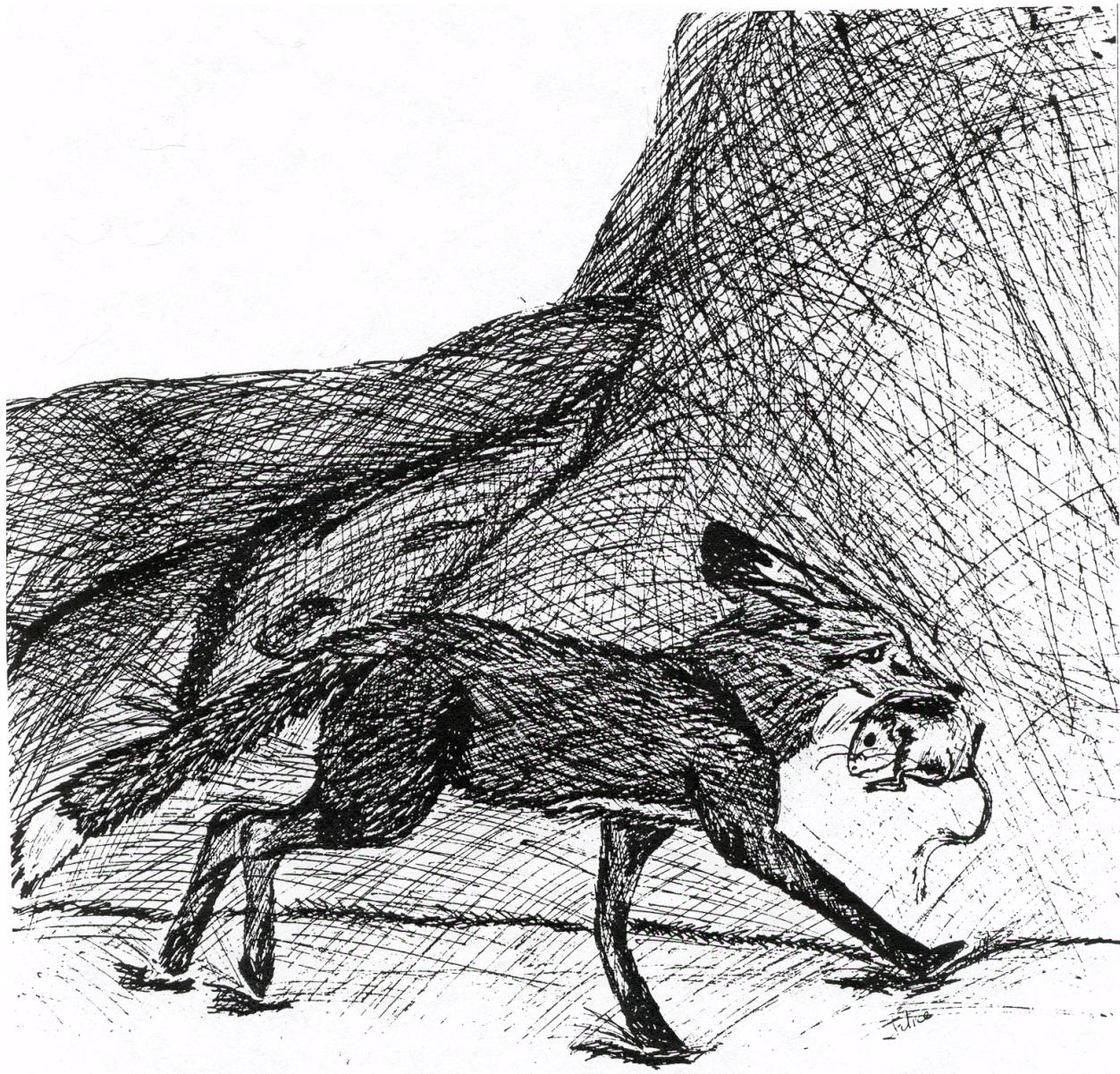


Southeastern Utah's Mammals



Southeastern Utah's Mammals (Mammalian Species)

When pioneers arrived in Utah (1847) 110 species of mammals inhabited the southeastern region. Today (1990) there are 105 species. The Virginia opossum is an exotic and was probably not present in the state during early pioneer days. Impacts from man have not resulted in any specific species becoming extinct, but six species have been extirpated from the region. Two of these, the gray wolf (*Canis Lupus*) and grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*) are considered endangered in some areas where they still survive. Another species, the black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*), is also endangered but may still inhabit environs within southeastern Utah.

The gray wolf and grizzly bear were targets for indiscriminate extermination efforts by early trappers and settlers. This killing had devastating effects on population levels and led to their extirpation from Utah. More recently, wildlife pest control efforts by agricultural interests was directed at prairie dogs. The demise of the black-footed ferret ha been attributed to widespread extermination of prairie dog colonies, their primary food source.

Species not affected by extermination efforts often feel the pressures of man development in other respects. Many species utilize large home ranges. If they are disturbed to the extent that they vacate their home range, they may find surrounding locales already filled to capacity. In addition, migration routes may be disturbed by both human activities and artificial barriers. Species with small range sizes are also impacted from development as they do not have the capability to move great distances to new areas away from the source of stress.

Mammals at breeding or wintering areas are the most sensitive to disturbance. The animals are already under stress during these periods. Energy during the breeding season is directed towards mating activities and raising the young. During the wintering period, energies are directed towards locating food and water supplies as well as staying warm. Project plans should be developed around these crucial time periods.

Most mammals (72 to 84%) regardless of geographic area utilize the submontane riparian ecosystems. No doubt water and enhanced vegetation conditions in riparian zones account for this wildlife use. Also, a large percentage of mammals (66 to 88%) inhabit the mountain brush and pinyon/juniper ecosystems. These more xeric (dry) ecosystems provide sufficient berry and nut crops along with attractive cover to sustain wildlife populations (Table 5).

The sub montane zone is intensively used by wildlife due in part to movement into or across this elevation by animals utilizing both desert and montane ecological associations. The submontane zone offers relatively stable and acceptable climatic conditions for many species.

It should be noted that the aspen ecosystem is considered to be of critical value to economically important large game species (moose, elk and deer). They "shade up" in the aspen type to reduce the potential of serious problems associated with heat prostration. Aspen also supports an excellent vegetation suitable for parturition and feeding areas.

Life requisite information in this section describes breeding seasons, gestation periods, and the time required for the young to disperse from the protection of parental care. Habitat requirements are also explored and should be used by land-use planners to effectively design projects with the least impact to the wildlife inhabitants.

Table 5. Numbers (#) of mammalian species that now (1990) inhabit geographic areas and the proportion (%) of that total which each ecosystem by ecological association within southeastern Utah.

Proportion (%) of species that inhabit each ecosystem by (1) Cold Desert (3,700 -5,800 ft.); (2) Submontane (5,500-8,500 ft.); and (3) Submontane (6,500-12,721 ft.) ecological associations.

Geographic Areas (Elevation in feet) #	UPLANDS												WETLANDS																																		
	Urban			Agricultural			Alpine			Spruce/Fir			Ponderosa			Sagebrush/Grazing			Mountain Brush			Piñon/Juniper			Saltbrush/Grass			Blackbrush			Grassland			Marsh			Mesic Meadow			Riparian			Stream			Lake	
Wasatch Plateau (5,500-10,741)/80	25	19	30	23	50	46	51	66	46	66	68	68	51	36	65	24	29	25	28	24	76	58	4	6	4	5																					
Tavaputs Plateau (5,500-10,118)/79					50	47	53	71	47	72	76		48	39	43	27	29	25	27	23	80	58	4	6	4	5																					
Cedar Mountain (5,500-7,664)/58										86	79	88		69	45	29	28	28	84	0	0	0																									
Henry Mountains (5,500-11,506)/66	29	23	58	53	59	78	52	77	83		48		59	44	45	32	30	26	29	27	83	61	5	5	5	3																					
Abajo/Elk Ridge (5,500-11,362)/77	27	29	21	52	47	55	70	44	71	74		40		52	36	43	29	25	22	23	22	77	53	4	4	4	3																				
LaSal Mountains (5,500-12,72)/78	27	29	21	52	47	55	70	44	71	74		40		52	36	43	29	25	22	23	22	77	53	4	4	4	3																				
Dolores Triangle (3,937-7,428)/72		21	25				53	69	71	74		44	44	42	38	51	33	43	21	28	19	24	56	76	6	6	6	6																			
San Rafael Desert (4,120-7,920)/72	26	28	35	2			64	75	68	71	54	47	47	53	61	29	38	25	38	24	31	61	76	6	6	6	6																				
Burr Desert (4,500-6,522)/62	29		32				65	73	71	74	55	53	52	52	56	31	40	24	27	26	27	63	76	5	5	5	5																				
Cisco Desert (3,937-5,300)/47											77		70		40		26	28	72	2	4																										
Canyonlands (3,700-10,388)/85												80																																			
													41	47	55	71	41	68	47	44	39	45	53	33	27	40	24	20	25	22	19	22	20	53	72	51	5	5	5	4							

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance ¹	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																			
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/Juniper	Salibrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	wetlands	
Family: Didelphidae	Exotic	k	Wasatch Plateau																			
Virginia opossum <i>Didelphis virginiana</i>		k	Tavaputs Plateau																			

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited	Relative Abundance ¹															
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Saltbrush/grass	Shrub/Juniper	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Marsh	Bare	Grassland	Wetlands
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area																	
Family: Soricidae	Indigenous																	
* desert shrew <i>Notiosorex crawfordi</i>	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	k k k r r r r k r	These nongame mammals are found at cold desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are made of fine vegetation or hair and are built beneath plants or debris. Three to five young are born in August. They will leave the nest after 40 days. Desert shrews can exist exclusively on water obtained from their food; primarily the soft inner parts of large insects. The primary predators on these shrews are owls.															
masked shrew <i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Indigenous	c c k c k k c c k	Masked shrews prefer montane riparian wetlands, but are found at all elevations. The population trend of these nongame animals is unknown. Up to four litters of 3-12 young are raised each year. Breeding occurs from April through October, however, it peaks in June and July. Nests are constructed of grass and dry leaves and are hidden under stumps, logs, or brush piles. Masked shrews feed on insects and small animals.															

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited	Relative Abundance ¹															
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/Juniper	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area																	
Merriam's shrew <i>Sorex merriami</i>	Indigenous		u	Wasatch Plateau														
			u	Tavaputs Plateau														
			u	Cedar Mountain														
			u	Henry Mountains														
			u	Abajo/Elk Ridge														
			u	LaSal Mountains														
			u	Dolores Triangle														
			u	San Rafael Desert														
			k	Burr Desert														
			k	Cisco Desert														
			u	Canyonlands														
montane shrew <i>Sorex monticolus</i>	Indigenous		c	Wasatch Plateau														
			c	Tavaputs Plateau														
			c	Cedar Mountain														
			c	Henry Mountains														
			c	Abajo/Elk Ridge														
			c	LaSal Mountains														
			c	Dolores Triangle														
			c	San Rafael Desert														
			c	Burr Desert														
			c	Cisco Desert														
			c	Canyonlands														

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance ¹	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited														
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/Juniper	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
*dwarf shrew <i>Sorex nanus</i>	Indigenous	k r r r r r r r r k r	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	Dwarf shrews prefer open areas of submontane and montane elevations. They are often found in clearcuts or alpine rockslide areas. The population trend of this nongame species is unknown. Breeding begins early in the year, and shrews may have more than one litter; the first between late July and early August, and the second a month later. Small, round nests are constructed of shredded vegetation and concealed under leaves, rocks, logs, or in burrows. These voracious feeders consume soft-bodied insects and spiders.	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C												
northern water shrew <i>Sorex palustris</i>	Indigenous	c c k c c c c k c k c	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	Northern water shrews are associated with submontane and montane wetland ecosystems. Their population trend is unknown. Nests built of vegetation, sticks, leaves, and hair are hidden in debris or beaver dens. Up to three litters of 4 to 8 young are born from February to June. These shrews are excellent swimmers and can actually run short distances on the water surface or the stream bottom. They feed primarily upon small aquatic organisms and are preyed upon by weasels, snakes, birds, and fish. They have also been found caught in fish traps.	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C												

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited	Relative Abundance ¹															
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/Juniper	Blackbrush	Saltbrush/grass	Barene	Marsch	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area																	
Vagrant shrew <i>Sorex vagrans</i>	Indigenous		c	Wasatch Plateau														
			c	Tavaputs Plateau														
			k	Cedar Mountain														
			k	Henry Mountains														
			c	Abajo/Elk Ridge														
			c	LaSal Mountains														
			c	Dolores Triangle														
			c	San Rafael Desert														
			k	Burr Desert														
			c	Cisco Desert														
			c	Canyonlands														
Family: Vespertilionidae	Indigenous																	
pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>			c	Wasatch Plateau														
			c	Tavaputs Plateau														
			c	Cedar Mountain														
			c	Henry Mountains														
			c	Abajo/Elk Ridge														
			c	LaSal Mountains														
			c	Dolores Triangle														
			c	San Rafael Desert														
			c	Burr Desert														
			c	Cisco Desert														
			c	Canyonlands														

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Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited	Relative Abundance ¹															
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/Juniper	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bare	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Marsh	Stream	Lake
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	C	C	C	C	C	
big brown bat <i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Indigenous		c	Wasatch Plateau														
			c	Tavaputs Plateau														
			c	Cedar Mountain														
			c	Henry Mountains														
			c	Abajo/Elk Ridge														
			c	LaSal Mountains														
			c	Dolores Triangle														
			c	San Rafael Desert														
			c	Burr Desert														
			k	Cisco Desert														
			c	Canyonlands														
*spotted bat <i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Indigenous												S	S	S	S	S	
			k	Wasatch Plateau														
			r	Tavaputs Plateau														
			k	Cedar Mountain														
			k	Henry Mountains														
			r	Abajo/Elk Ridge														
			r	LaSal Mountains														
			r	Dolores Triangle														
			r	San Rafael Desert														
			k	Burr Desert														
			k	Cisco Desert														
			r	Canyonlands														

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Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance ¹	Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																
				Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/Juniper	Blackbrush	Saltbrush/grass	Grassland	Bare	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Marsh	Stream	Lake
* Allen's big-eared bat <i>Idionycteris phyllotis</i>	k	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	Indigenous												C		H			
silver-haired bat <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	c	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	Indigenous												C	C	C	C	C	C

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

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Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance ¹	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Shrub/scrub/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
California myotis <i>Myotis californicus</i>	Indigenous	c	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	Cedar Mountain	Henry Mountains	Abajo/Elk Ridge	LaSal Mountains	Dolores Triangle	San Rafael Desert	Burr Desert	Cisco Desert	Canyonlands						
long-eared myotis <i>Myotis evotis</i>	Indigenous	c	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	Cedar Mountain	Henry Mountains	Abajo/Elk Ridge	LaSal Mountains	Dolores Triangle	San Rafael Desert	Burr Desert	Cisco Desert	Canyonlands	H	C	C	C	C	C

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance ¹	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																			
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/Juniper	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	wetlands		
small-footed myotis <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	Indigenous	u	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	u	Cedar Mountain	u	Henry Mountains	u	Abajo/Elk Ridge	u	LaSal Mountains	u	Dolores Triangle	u	San Rafael Desert	u	Burr Desert	u	Cisco Desert	u	Canyonlands
little brown bat <i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Indigenous	c	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	c	Cedar Mountain	c	Henry Mountains	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge	c	LaSal Mountains	c	Dolores Triangle	c	San Rafael Desert	c	Burr Desert	c	Cisco Desert	c	Canyonlands

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (i) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (x) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited														
		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsch	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area	H	S	S	H	H	S	S	S	S	C	H	H			
fringed myotis <i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Indigenous	u	Wasatch Plateau													
		u	Tavaputs Plateau													
		u	Cedar Mountain													
		u	Henry Mountains													
		u	Abajo/Elk Ridge													
		u	LaSal Mountains													
		u	Dolores Triangle													
		u	San Rafael Desert													
		u	Burr Desert													
		u	Cisco Desert													
		u	Canyonlands													
long-legged myotis <i>Myotis volans</i>	Indigenous	H	S	S	S	H	S	S	H	H	C	H	H			
		c	Wasatch Plateau													
		c	Tavaputs Plateau													
		c	Cedar Mountain													
		c	Henry Mountains													
		c	Abajo/Elk Ridge													
		c	LaSal Mountains													
		c	Dolores Triangle													
		o	San Rafael Desert													
		o	Burr Desert													
		o	Cisco Desert													
		c	Canyonlands													

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Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																															
		Distribution by Geographic Area		Urban		Agricultural		Spruce/Fir		Aspen		Ponderosa		Sagebrush/grass		Mountain Brush		Blackbrush/grass		Grassland		Bareen		Marsh		Mesic Meadow		Riparian		Stream		wetlands	
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.																																	
<i>Yuma myotis</i> <i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	u u u u u u u u u u u	H						S	H	H	S	S	S	C																	
western pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus hesperus</i>	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	c c c c c c c c c c	H						S	H	H	S	S	C																		

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		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Riparian	Stream
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	L	L	C	H	H		
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Plecotus townsendii</i>	Indigenous	c	Wasatch Plateau												
		c	Tavaputs Plateau												
		c	Cedar Mountain												
		c	Henry Mountains												
		c	Abajo/Elk Ridge												
		c	LaSal Mountains												
		c	Dolores Triangle												
		c	San Rafael Desert												
		c	Burr Desert												
		c	Cisco Desert												
		c	Canyonlands												
Family: Molossidae *big free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Indigenous	L					S		S	S	S	C		H	
		k	Wasatch Plateau												
		k	Tavaputs Plateau												
		k	Cedar Mountain												
		k	Henry Mountains												
		k	Abajo/Elk Ridge												
		k	LaSal Mountains												
		r	Dolores Triangle												
		k	San Rafael Desert												
		k	Burr Desert												
		r	Cisco Desert												
		r	Canyonlands												

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		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsch	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area															wetlands
*Brazilian free-tailed bat <i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Indigenous	r	Wasatch Plateau													
		r	Tavaputs Plateau													
		r	Cedar Mountain													
		r	Henry Mountains													
		r	Abajo/Elk Ridge													
		r	LaSal Mountains													
		r	Dolores Triangle													
		r	San Rafael Desert													
		r	Burr Desert													
		r	Cisco Desert													
		r	Canyonlands													
Family: Canidae	Indigenous															
*coyote <i>Canis latrans</i>	c	Wasatch Plateau														
	c	Tavaputs Plateau														
	c	Cedar Mountain														
	c	Henry Mountains														
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge														
	c	LaSal Mountains														
	c	Dolores Triangle														
	c	San Rafael Desert														
	c	Burr Desert														
	c	Cisco Desert														
	c	Canyonlands														

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		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Riparian	Stream	Lake
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area															wetlands
* gray wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	Indigenous															
*k Wasatch Plateau																
*k Tavaputs Plateau																
k Cedar Mountain																
*k Henry Mountains																
*k Abajo/Elk Ridge																
*k LaSal Mountains																
*k Dolores Triangle																
*k San Rafael Desert																
*k Burr Desert																
k Cisco Desert																
*k Canyonlands																
* gray fox <i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Indigenous															
c Wasatch Plateau																
c Tavaputs Plateau																
c Cedar Mountain																
c Henry Mountains																
c Abajo/Elk Ridge																
c LaSal Mountains																
c Dolores Triangle																
c San Rafael Desert																
c Burr Desert																
c Cisco Desert																
c Canyonlands																

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	Relative Abundance ¹	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited														
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsch	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area																wetlands
*kit fox <i>Vulpes macrotis</i>	Indigenous	k Wasatch Plateau k Tavaputs Plateau k Cedar Mountain k Henry Mountains k Abajo/Elk Ridge k LaSal Mountains k Dolores Triangle u San Rafael Desert u Burr Desert u Cisco Desert u Canyonlands	L	H	L	S	S	H	H	S	S	H	H	H	H	H	
*red fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Indigenous	u Wasatch Plateau u Tavaputs Plateau u Cedar Mountain u Henry Mountains u Abajo/Elk Ridge u LaSal Mountains u Dolores Triangle u San Rafael Desert u Burr Desert u Cisco Desert u Canyonlands															

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	Relative Abundance ¹	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Salibrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bartren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Wetlands	Lake
Family: Ursidae *black bear <i>Ursus americanus</i>	c c o u c c u o k o u	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	The population trend is increasing for these submontane and montane game animals. Mating occurs from June-July. Females can give birth every other year between January and February to as many as 5 cubs while in their dens. Cubs stay with the female through their second winter. Grasses and forbs are eaten from spring to early summer, when the diet switches to insects and larvae. Carrion is taken when available. Berries and mast are preferred in the fall. These bears prefer forested habitats that contain open meadows.																		
*grizzly bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	*k *k k *k *k *k k k k k	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	Grizzly bears were once abundant in remote mountainous regions of southeastern Utah(*). This endangered species has now been extirpated from all wildlands of Utah. The future of these magnificent bears is uncertain.																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	Relative Abundance ¹	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																			
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Salibrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grazeland	Bartren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	wetlands	
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area																					
Family: Procyonidae *ringtail <i>Bassaris cus astutus</i>	Indigenous																					
	c	Wasatch Plateau																				
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																				
	c	Cedar Mountain																				
	c	Henry Mountains																				
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																				
	c	LaSal Mountains																				
	c	Dolores Triangle																				
	c	San Rafael Desert																				
	c	Burr Desert																				
	k	Cisco Desert																				
	c	Canyonlands																				
*raccoon <i>Procyon lotor</i>	Indigenous																					
	c	Wasatch Plateau																				
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																				
	k	Cedar Mountain																				
	k	Henry Mountains																				
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																				
	c	LaSal Mountains																				
	c	Dolores Triangle																				
	c	San Rafael Desert																				
	c	Burr Desert																				
	c	Cisco Desert																				
	c	Canyonlands																				

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance ¹	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Mountain Brush	Sagebrush/grass	Salibrush/juniper	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	wetlands	Lake
Family: Mustelidae *wolverine <i>Gulo gulo</i>	Indigenous	*k	Wasatch Plateau																	
		*k	Tavaputs Plateau																	
		k	Cedar Mountain																	
		*k	Henry Mountains																	
		*k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																	
		*k	LaSal Mountains																	
		k	Dolores Triangle																	
		k	San Rafael Desert																	
		k	Burr Desert																	
		k	Cisco Desert																	
		*k	Canyonlands																	
*marten	Indigenous																			
	<i>Martes americana</i>		*k	Wasatch Plateau																
		*k	Tavaputs Plateau																	
		k	Cedar Mountain																	
		*k	Henry Mountains																	
		*k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																	
		*k	LaSal Mountains																	
		k	Dolores Triangle																	
		k	San Rafael Desert																	
		k	Burr Desert																	
		k	Cisco Desert																	
		k	Canyonlands																	

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																					
		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	C	C	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	wetlands					
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area																						
*fisher	Indigenous																						
	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	*k	Wasatch Plateau	*k	Tavaputs Plateau	k	Cedar Mountain	k	Henry Mountains	*k	Abajo/Elk Ridge	*k	LaSal Mountains	k	Dolores Triangle	k	San Rafael Desert	k	Burr Desert	k	Cisco Desert	k	Canyonlands
	*ermine																						
	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	u	Wasatch Plateau	u	Tavaputs Plateau	k	Cedar Mountain	k	Henry Mountains	u	Abajo/Elk Ridge	u	LaSal Mountains	k	Dolores Triangle	k	San Rafael Desert	k	Burr Desert	k	Cisco Desert	u	Canyonlands

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited	wetlands													
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/Juniper	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area															
*long-tailed weasel <i>Mustela frenata</i>	Indigenous	c Wasatch Plateau c Tavaputs Plateau c Cedar Mountain c Henry Mountains c Abajo/Elk Ridge c LaSal Mountains c Dolores Triangle c San Rafael Desert c Burr Desert c Cisco Desert c Canyonlands			S	S	S	S	S	S	S		C			
*black-footed ferret <i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Indigenous	k Wasatch Plateau k Tavaputs Plateau k Cedar Mountain k Henry Mountains k Abajo/Elk Ridge k LaSal Mountains k Dolores Triangle e San Rafael Desert k Burr Desert e Cisco Desert e Canyonlands							C	C	C	C	C	C	C	

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																			
		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	wetlands			
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area																				
*mink <i>Mustela vison</i>	Indigenous																				
	Wasatch Plateau																				
	Tavaputs Plateau																				
	Cedar Mountain																				
	Henry Mountains																				
	Abajo/Elk Ridge																				
	LaSal Mountains																				
	Dolores Triangle																				
	San Rafael Desert																				
	Burr Desert																				
	Cisco Desert																				
	Canyonlands																				
*badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	Indigenous																				
	Wasatch Plateau																				
	Tavaputs Plateau																				
	Cedar Mountain																				
	Henry Mountains																				
	Abajo/Elk Ridge																				
	LaSal Mountains																				
	Dolores Triangle																				
	San Rafael Desert																				
	Burr Desert																				
	Cisco Desert																				
	Canyonlands																				

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited												
		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	wetlands
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area	S	H	H	H	S	S	L	L	S	L	S	C	
* striped skunk <i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Indigenous	c	Wasatch Plateau											
		c	Tavaputs Plateau											
		k	Cedar Mountain											
		c	Henry Mountains											
		c	Abajo/Elk Ridge											
		c	LaSal Mountains											
		c	Dolores Triangle											
		c	San Rafael Desert											
		c	Burr Desert											
		c	Cisco Desert											
		c	Canyonlands											
*spotted skunk <i>Spilogale putorius</i>	Indigenous		L	S	L	L	H	H	S	S	C	H	S	C
		c	Wasatch Plateau											
		c	Tavaputs Plateau											
		c	Cedar Mountain											
		c	Henry Mountains											
		c	Abajo/Elk Ridge											
		c	LaSal Mountains											
		c	Dolores Triangle											
		c	San Rafael Desert											
		c	Burr Desert											
		c	Cisco Desert											
		c	Canyonlands											

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited	wetlands														
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area																
*river otter <i>Lutra canadensis</i>	Indigenous																
	*r Wasatch Plateau																
	*r Tavaputs Plateau																
	k Cedar Mountain																
	k Henry Mountains																
	k Abajo/Elk Ridge																
	*r LaSal Mountains																
	r Dolores Triangle																
	*r San Rafael Desert																
	k Burr Desert																
	k Cisco Desert																
	r Canyonlands																
	Indigenous																
	c Wasatch Plateau																
	c Tavaputs Plateau																
	u Cedar Mountain																
	c Henry Mountains																
	c Abajo/Elk Ridge																
	c LaSal Mountains																
	c Dolores Triangle																
	u San Rafael Desert																
	u Burr Desert																
	o Cisco Desert																
	c Canyonlands																

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited												
		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area													wetlands
*lynx	Indigenous													
<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	r r k r r r r k k r		L C C C C C C H H H	C C S H H H H C C C									
*bobcat	Indigenous													
<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	c c c c c c c c k k		L C H S C H L L C C	C H S C H L L C C									

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	Relative Abundance ¹	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited															
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.		Distribution by Geographic Area																wetlands
Family: Cervidae		Indigenous																
*moose <i>Alces alces</i>	u	Wasatch Plateau																
	u	Tavaputs Plateau																
	k	Cedar Mountain																
	k	Henry Mountains																
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																
	*k	LaSal Mountains																
	k	Dolores Triangle																
	k	San Rafael Desert																
	k	Burr Desert																
	k	Cisco Desert																
	k	Canyonlands																
*wapiti <i>Cervus elaphus</i>		Indigenous																
	c	Wasatch Plateau																
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																
	c	Cedar Mountain																
	u	Henry Mountains																
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																
	c	LaSal Mountains																
	c	Dolores Triangle																
	o	San Rafael Desert																
	k	Burr Desert																
	k	Cisco Desert																
	1	Canyonlands																

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited												
		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area	L	S	H	C	H	C	C	C	Bareen			wetlands	
*mule deer <i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Indigenous	c	Wasatch Plateau											
		c	Tavaputs Plateau											
		c	Cedar Mountain											
		c	Henry Mountains											
		c	Abajo/Elk Ridge											
		c	LaSal Mountains											
		c	Dolores Triangle											
		1	San Rafael Desert											
		u	Burr Desert											
		1	Cisco Desert											
		c	Canyonlands											
*pronghorn <i>Antilocapra americana</i>	Indigenous						C			L	C	C	L	
		k	Wasatch Plateau											
		k	Tavaputs Plateau											
		1	Cedar Mountain											
		k	Henry Mountains											
		k	Abajo/Elk Ridge											
		k	LaSal Mountains											
		k	Dolores Triangle											
		1	San Rafael Desert											
		1	Burr Desert											
		1	Cisco Desert											
		1	Canyonlands											

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	Relative Abundance ¹	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited												
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.		Distribution by Geographic Area													
Family: Bovidae		Indigenous													
*bison	k	Wasatch Plateau													
Bison bison	k	Tavaputs Plateau													
	k	Cedar Mountain													
	l	Henry Mountains													
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge													
	k	LaSal Mountains													
	k	Dolores Triangle													
	k	San Rafael Desert													
	u	Burr Desert													
	k	Cisco Desert													
	k	Canyonlands													
*mountain goat		Indigenous													
Oreamnos americanus	k	Wasatch Plateau													
	k	Tavaputs Plateau													
	k	Cedar Mountain													
	k	Henry Mountains													
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge													
	*k	LaSal Mountains													
	k	Dolores Triangle													
	k	San Rafael Desert													
	k	Burr Desert													
	k	Cisco Desert													
	k	Canyonlands													

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	Relative Abundance ¹	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited												
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.		Distribution by Geographic Area													
*bighorn sheep <i>Ovis canadensis</i>	I	Indigenous													
		Wasatch Plateau	K												
		Tavaputs Plateau	*I												
		Cedar Mountain	O												
		Henry Mountains	*I												
		Abajo/Elk Ridge	*O												
		LaSal Mountains	*K												
		Dolores Triangle	I												
		San Rafael Desert	C												
		Burr Desert	U												
		Cisco Desert	K												
		Canyonlands	*C												
		Indigenous													
		Wasatch Plateau	C												
		Tavaputs Plateau	C												
		Cedar Mountain	C												
		Henry Mountains	C												
		Abajo/Elk Ridge	C												
		LaSal Mountains	C												
		Dolores Triangle	C												
		San Rafael Desert	C												
		Burr Desert	C												
		Cisco Desert	C												
		Canyonlands	C												
		Indigenous													
		Wasatch Plateau													
		Tavaputs Plateau													
		Cedar Mountain													
		Henry Mountains													
		Abajo/Elk Ridge													
		LaSal Mountains													
		Dolores Triangle													
		San Rafael Desert													
		Burr Desert													
		Cisco Desert													
		Canyonlands													

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited															
		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area																
Gunnison's prairie dog <i>Cynomys Gunnisoni</i>	Indigenous			Gunnison's (Zuni) prairie dogs can occur at all elevations. They occupy a 2 acre home range size. Breeding occurs in March and April. Young are born in early May after a 30 day gestation period and are above ground at 4 weeks of age. This species hibernates from October through March in high mountain valleys. Prairie dogs eat grasses, forbs, roots, and seeds during hibernation. Attempted eradication by man and outbreaks of plague have impacted populations. The population trend of these nongame animals is presently stable.		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
	Wasatch Plateau																
	Tavaputs Plateau																
	Cedar Mountain																
	Henry Mountains																
	Abajo/Elk Ridge																
	LaSal Mountains																
	Dolores Triangle																
	San Rafael Desert																
	Burr Desert																
	Cisco Desert																
	Canyonlands																
white-tailed prairie dog <i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	Indigenous			These nongame animals inhabit 2-3 acre home ranges at all elevations where there is well-drained soil for burrowing. Breeding occurs in March. An average of 5 young are born in May or June after a 30 day gestation period. They will be above ground after 4 weeks. Hibernation occurs from October-March. Preferred foods are grasses and forbs, but underground roots and seeds are probably eaten during hibernation. In some areas, this species relies heavily on saltbush. Their population trend is stable.		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
	Wasatch Plateau																
	Tavaputs Plateau																
	Cedar Mountain																
	Henry Mountains																
	Abajo/Elk Ridge																
	LaSal Mountains																
	Dolores Triangle																
	San Rafael Desert																
	Burr Desert																
	Cisco Desert																
	Canyonlands																

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance ¹	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited														
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
northern flying squirrel <i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Indigenous																
	Wasatch Plateau	C															
	Tavaputs Plateau	K															
	Cedar Mountain	K															
	Henry Mountains	K															
	Abajo/Elk Ridge	K															
	LaSal Mountains	K															
	Dolores Triangle	K															
	San Rafael Desert	K															
	Burr Desert	K															
	Cisco Desert	K															
	Canyonlands	K															
yellow-bellied marmot <i>Marmota flaviventris</i>	Indigenous																
	Wasatch Plateau	C															
	Tavaputs Plateau	C															
	Cedar Mountain	K															
	Henry Mountains	C															
	Abajo/Elk Ridge	C															
	LaSal Mountains	C															
	Dolores Triangle	C															
	San Rafael Desert	K															
	Burr Desert	K															
	Cisco Desert	K															
	Canyonlands	I															

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited	wetlands												
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Riparian	Stream
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area														
* Abert's squirrel <i>Sciurus aberti</i>	Indigenous	This nongame species is limited to mature, closed canopy ponderosa pine forests. Forest practices that reduce the canopy to less than 60% are detrimental. Mating occurs from March-April. Bulky nests are built in the pines and require a minimum 50 ft. undisturbed radius. Three to four young are born between April and May after a 40-46 day gestation period. The young are independent by June. Pine cambiums and seeds along with pinyon nuts are preferred by Abert's squirrels. The population trend for this montane species is unknown.	k	Wasatch Plateau											
	Tavaputs Plateau		k	Cedar Mountain											
	Henry Mountains		k	Abajo/Elk Ridge											
	LaSal Mountains		r	Dolores Triangle											
	San Rafael Desert		k	San Rafael Desert											
	Burr Desert		k	Cisco Desert											
	Canyonlands		k	Canyonlands											
Uintah ground squirrel <i>Spermophilus armatus</i>	Indigenous	Uintah ground squirrels prefer open, well-drained, grassy meadows at submontane and montane elevations. The population trend is stable for these nongame mammals. A litter of 4 to 6 young is born in April or May, after a 26 day gestation period. The young emerge from their burrows in 24 days. Hibernation lasts from September-April and estivation occupies the summer months. These colonial squirrels feed mainly on green vegetation.	c	Wasatch Plateau					C				H		
	Tavaputs Plateau		c	Cedar Mountain											
	Henry Mountains		k	Abajo/Elk Ridge											
	LaSal Mountains		k	Dolores Triangle											
	San Rafael Desert		k	San Rafael Desert											
	Burr Desert		k	Cisco Desert											
	Canyonlands		k	Canyonlands											

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																					
		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/Juniper	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	wetlands						
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area																						
golden-mantled ground squirrel <i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>	Indigenous	c	Wasatch Plateau	c	Tavaputs Plateau	u	Cedar Mountain	k	Henry Mountains	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge	k	LaSal Mountains	k	Dolores Triangle	u	San Rafael Desert	k	Burr Desert	k	Cisco Desert	k	Canyonlands
*Richardson's ground squirrel <i>Spermophilus richardsonii</i>	Indigenous	k	Wasatch Plateau	k	Tavaputs Plateau	k	Cedar Mountain	k	Henry Mountains	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge	r	LaSal Mountains	r	Dolores Triangle	k	San Rafael Desert	k	Burr Desert	k	Cisco Desert	r	Canyonlands

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited												
		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area													wetlands
*spotted ground squirrel <i>Spermophilus spilosoma</i>	Indigenous	k	Wasatch Plateau											
		k	Tavaputs Plateau											
		k	Cedar Mountain											
		k	Henry Mountains											
		r	Abajo/Elk Ridge											
		r	LaSal Mountains											
		r	Dolores Triangle											
		k	San Rafael Desert											
		k	Burr Desert											
		k	Cisco Desert											
		r	Canyonlands											
*thirteen-lined ground squirrel <i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Indigenous							S		S	C			
		k	Wasatch Plateau											
		k	Tavaputs Plateau											
		r	Cedar Mountain											
		k	Henry Mountains											
		k	Abajo/Elk Ridge											
		k	LaSal Mountains											
		k	Dolores Triangle											
		r	San Rafael Desert											
		r	Burr Desert											
		r	Cisco Desert											
		r	Canyonlands											

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited												
		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area													wetlands
rock squirrel <i>Spermophilus variegatus</i>	Indigenous	c	Wasatch Plateau											
		c	Tavaputs Plateau											
		c	Cedar Mountain											
		c	Henry Mountains											
		c	Abajo/Elk Ridge											
		c	LaSal Mountains											
		c	Dolores Triangle											
		c	San Rafael Desert											
		c	Burr Desert											
		c	Cisco Desert											
		c	Canyonlands											
cliff chipmunk <i>Tamias dorsalis</i>	Indigenous							H	H	H	C		H	
		u	Wasatch Plateau											
		u	Tavaputs Plateau											
		u	Cedar Mountain											
		u	Henry Mountains											
		k	Abajo/Elk Ridge											
		k	LaSal Mountains											
		k	Dolores Triangle											
		u	San Rafael Desert											
		u	Burr Desert											
		u	Cisco Desert											
		k	Canyonlands											

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	Relative Abundance ¹	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited												
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.		Distribution by Geographic Area													wetlands
least chipmunk <i>Tamias minimus</i>	c	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	Cedar Mountain	Henry Mountains	Abajo/Elk Ridge	LaSal Mountains	Dolores Triangle	San Rafael Desert	Burr Desert	Cisco Desert	Canyonlands		
	c														
Colorado chipmunk <i>Tamias Quadrivittatus</i>	k	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	Cedar Mountain	Henry Mountains	Abajo/Elk Ridge	LaSal Mountains	Dolores Triangle	San Rafael Desert	Burr Desert	Cisco Desert	Canyonlands		
	c														

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited	wetlands												
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area														
Uintah chipmunk <i>Tamias umbrinus</i>	Indigenous														
	Wasatch Plateau	c													
	Tavaputs Plateau	c													
	Cedar Mountain	c													
	Henry Mountains	c													
	Abajo/Elk Ridge	c													
	LaSal Mountains	c													
	Dolores Triangle	c													
	San Rafael Desert	c													
	Burr Desert	c													
	Cisco Desert	k													
	Canyonlands	c													
red squirrel <i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Indigenous														
	Wasatch Plateau	c													
	Tavaputs Plateau	c													
	Cedar Mountain	k													
	Henry Mountains	c													
	Abajo/Elk Ridge	c													
	LaSal Mountains	c													
	Dolores Triangle	c													
	San Rafael Desert	k													
	Burr Desert	k													
	Cisco Desert	c													
	Canyonlands	c													

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance ¹	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Geomyidae	Indigenous															
Botta's pocket gopher	c	Wasatch Plateau														
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	c	Tavaputs Plateau														
	c	Cedar Mountain														
	c	Henry Mountains														
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge														
	c	LaSal Mountains														
	c	Dolores Triangle														
	c	San Rafael Desert														
	c	Burr Desert														
	c	Cisco Desert														
	c	Canyonlands														
northern pocket gopher	Indigenous															
<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	c	Wasatch Plateau														
	c	Tavaputs Plateau														
	c	Cedar Mountain														
	c	Henry Mountains														
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge														
	c	LaSal Mountains														
	c	Dolores Triangle														
	c	San Rafael Desert														
	k	Burr Desert														
	c	Cisco Desert														
	c	Canyonlands														

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area	
Family: Heteromyidae Ord's kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	Indigenous	<p>These nongame animals prefer sandy soils at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. This species is active all year but seldom appear above ground in cold weather. Days are spent in deep burrows in the sand, which they plug to maintain temperature and humidity. January-March and August-October are the breeding seasons. After a 29-30 day gestation period, 2-5 young are born. They are independent after 8 weeks. They eat insects and seeds and will drink water when available.</p>
	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	Urbain Agricultural Alpine Spruce/Fir Aspen Ponderosa Sagebrush/grass Mountain Brush Pinyon/Juniper Saltbrush/grass Blackbrush Grassland Bareen Marsh Mesic Meadow Riparian Stream wetlands Lake
plains pocket mouse <i>Perognathus flavescens</i>	Indigenous	Plains pocket mice inhabit sandy soils at desert and submontane elevations. The population trend of these nongame mice is unknown. Burrows are constructed under cacti or low shrubs. The breeding season occurs from April-August with the birth of 2-5 young. Usually two litters are born a year. The mice subsist primarily on seeds.
	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	Relative Abundance ¹	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.		Distribution by Geographic Area														
silky pocket mouse <i>Perognathus flavus</i>	k	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau												
	k		Cedar Mountain													
	k		Henry Mountains													
	c		Abajo/Elk Ridge													
	c		LaSal Mountains													
	c		Dolores Triangle													
	k		San Rafael Desert													
	k		Burr Desert													
	k		Cisco Desert													
	c		Canyonlands													
*rock pocket mouse <i>Perognathus intermedius</i>	k	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau												
	k		Cedar Mountain													
	k		Henry Mountains													
	k		Abajo/Elk Ridge													
	k		LaSal Mountains													
	r		Dolores Triangle													
	k		San Rafael Desert													
	k		Burr Desert													
	r		Cisco Desert													
			Canyonlands													

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance ¹	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited														
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	wetlands
Great Basin pocket mouse <i>Perognathus parvus</i>	Indigenous																
	Wasatch Plateau	C															
	Tavaputs Plateau	K															
	Cedar Mountain	C															
	Henry Mountains	K															
	Abajo/Elk Ridge	K															
	LaSal Mountains	K															
	Dolores Triangle	K															
	San Rafael Desert	C															
	Burr Desert	K															
	Cisco Desert	K															
	Canyonlands	K															
Family: Castoridae *beaver <i>Castor canadensis</i>	Indigenous								C						C	C	C
	Wasatch Plateau	C															
	Tavaputs Plateau	C															
	Cedar Mountain	K															
	Henry Mountains	C															
	Abajo/Elk Ridge	C															
	LaSal Mountains	C															
	Dolores Triangle	C															
	San Rafael Desert	C															
	Burr Desert	K															
	Cisco Desert	C															
	Canyonlands	C															

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	Relative Abundance ¹	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited															
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.		Distribution by Geographic Area																
Family: Muridae white-throated woodrat <i>Neotoma albigena</i>	k c k k c c c c k k c	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands						H	H	H	H	H	C					
bushy-tailed woodrat <i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	c c c c c c c c c k c	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands							H	S	S	S	S	C				

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited															
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area																
desert woodrat <i>Neotoma lepida</i>	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	c c c c k k k c c k														
		Desert woodrats inhabit valley floors or rocky slopes at desert and submontane elevations. The population trend is unknown for these nongame residents. Dens are built of debris and located under rocks, on the ground, along cliffs, and sometimes in trees. Availability of suitable nest sites is a limiting factor. Usually 2 or more litters of 2 to 3 premature young are born after a gestation period of 30-36 days. Their eyes are open at 13 days of age and they are weaned after 4 weeks. They feed mostly on seeds, acorns, cacti, or fruit.															
Mexican woodrat <i>Neotoma mexicana</i>	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	k k k k c c c k k k					H	H	H	H	H	C				
		These nongame mammals inhabit rocks and cliffs at all elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are built with vegetation and other debris in rocky crevices, hollow trees, brush piles, or buildings. They eat green plants, berries, nuts, acorns, and fungi. Breeding occurs from March through May with two litters of 2-4 young being born. Gestation lasts for 31-34 days.															

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance ¹	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited														
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Riparian	Stream	wetlands	
*Stephen's woodrat <i>Neotoma stephensi</i>	Indigenous	k	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	k	Cedar Mountain	k	Henry Mountains	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge	k	LaSal Mountains	k	Dolores Triangle	k	San Rafael Desert	
		k			k		k		k		k		k		k	Burr Desert	
		r														Cisco Desert	
																Canyonlands	
northern grasshopper mouse <i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Indigenous	k	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	k	Cedar Mountain	k	Henry Mountains	1	Abajo/Elk Ridge	1	LaSal Mountains	1	Dolores Triangle	k	San Rafael Desert	
		k			k		k		1		1		1		k	Burr Desert	
		1														Cisco Desert	
																Canyonlands	

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited	wetlands														
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area																
brush mouse <i>Peromyscus boylii</i>	Indigenous	This nongame species prefers rocky sites at desert and submontane elevations. They occupy home ranges of .08 to .23 acres. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are usually built under rocks, in crevices or on brush piles. Breeding probably occurs year-round. A litter of 2 to 6 young is produced 4 or more times a year after a 22-25 day gestation period. Their diet includes pine nuts, acorns, seeds, and berries.	c	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	Cedar Mountain	Henry Mountains	Abajo/Elk Ridge	LaSal Mountains	Dolores Triangle	San Rafael Desert	Burr Desert	Cisco Desert	Canyonlands	S	C	C
canyon mouse <i>Peromyscus crinitus</i>	Indigenous	Canyon mice are restricted to rocky areas of submontane elevations. The population trend is unknown for this secretive, nongame species which lives among and burrows beneath barren rocks and crevices lining canyon walls. Usually, 2 to 5 young are born from March-July and weaned after 24-28 days. Two litters are born each year. They feed on seeds, insects, leaves, flowers, and fungi. Adults occupy 0.8 to 1.0 acre home ranges.	c	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	Cedar Mountain	Henry Mountains	Abajo/Elk Ridge	LaSal Mountains	Dolores Triangle	San Rafael Desert	Burr Desert	Cisco Desert	Canyonlands	C	C	C

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited												
		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area													
*rock mouse <i>Peromyscus difficilis</i>	Indigenous	k	Wasatch Plateau											
		k	Tavaputs Plateau											
		k	Cedar Mountain											
		k	Henry Mountains											
		k	Abajo/Elk Ridge											
		k	LaSal Mountains											
		k	Dolores Triangle											
		r	San Rafael Desert											
		k	Burr Desert											
		r	Cisco Desert											
		r	Canyonlands											
deer mouse <i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Indigenous													
		c	Wasatch Plateau											
		c	Tavaputs Plateau											
		c	Cedar Mountain											
		c	Henry Mountains											
		c	Abajo/Elk Ridge											
		c	LaSal Mountains											
		c	Dolores Triangle											
		c	San Rafael Desert											
		c	Burr Desert											
		c	Cisco Desert											
		c	Canyonlands											

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited	wetlands																	
			Lake	Stream	Riparian	Mesic Meadow	Bareen	Marsh	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Blackbrush	Grassland	Alpine	Subalpine/Fir	Aspen	Spruce/Fir	Agicultural	Urban
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.																				
pinyon mouse <i>Peromyscus truei</i>	Indigenous																			
	c	Wasatch Plateau																		
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
western harvest mouse <i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Indigenous																			
	c	Wasatch Plateau																		
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	Relative Abundance ¹	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.		Distribution by Geographic Area														
sagebrush vole <i>Lagurus curtatus</i>	k	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau													
	c		Tavaputs Plateau													
	k		Cedar Mountain													
	k		Henry Mountains													
	c		Abajo/Elk Ridge													
	c		LaSal Mountains													
	c		Dolores Triangle													
	k		San Rafael Desert													
	k		Burr Desert													
	c		Cisco Desert													
	c		Canyonlands													
long-tailed vole <i>Microtus longicaudus</i>		Indigenous														
	c		Wasatch Plateau													
	c		Tavaputs Plateau													
	c		Cedar Mountain													
	c		Henry Mountains													
	c		Abajo/Elk Ridge													
	c		LaSal Mountains													
	c		Dolores Triangle													
	c		San Rafael Desert													
	c		Burr Desert													
	k		Cisco Desert													
	c		Canyonlands													

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited											
		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Bareen	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area												wetlands
*Mexican vole <i>Microtus mexicanus</i>	Indigenous	k	Wasatch Plateau										
		k	Tavaputs Plateau										
		k	Cedar Mountain										
		k	Henry Mountains										
		r	Abajo/Elk Ridge										
		r	LaSal Mountains										
		r	Dolores Triangle										
		k	San Rafael Desert										
		k	Burr Desert										
		k	Cisco Desert										
		r	Canyonlands										
montane vole <i>Microtus montanus</i>	Indigenous	c	Wasatch Plateau										
		c	Tavaputs Plateau										
		c	Cedar Mountain										
		c	Henry Mountains										
		k	Abajo/Elk Ridge										
		k	LaSal Mountains										
		k	Dolores Triangle										
		c	San Rafael Desert										
		c	Burr Desert										
		k	Cisco Desert										
		k	Canyonlands										

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Mammalian Species	Relative Abundance ¹	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited										wetlands	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.		Distribution by Geographic Area												
meadow vole <i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	c k	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands											
water vole <i>Microtus richardsoni</i>	c k	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands											

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Mammalian Species	Relative Abundance ¹	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited															
			C	H	Agri-cultural	Alpine	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.		Distribution by Geographic Area																
Norway rat <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	c	Exotic	c	c	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	k	Cedar Mountain	k	Henry Mountains	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge	c	LaSal Mountains	c	Dolores Triangle	c	San Rafael Desert
black rat <i>Rattus rattus</i>	c	Exotic	c	c	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	k	Cedar Mountain	k	Henry Mountains	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge	c	LaSal Mountains	c	Dolores Triangle	c	San Rafael Desert

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Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Bareen	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area														wetlands
Family: Ochotonidae	Indigenous														
pika <i>Ochotona princeps</i>	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	1 k k 1 1 1 k k k	Pikas inhabit talus slopes and rockslides at montane elevations. They can't tolerate air temperatures above 82°F. Their population trend is unknown. These nongame animals are colonial and territorial. Breeding occurs in the spring and early summer. Two to three litters of 1-5 young are born between April and August. They are weaned at 3-4 weeks of age. Pikas do not hibernate. These diurnal animals eat grasses and herbs, storing them in small "haystacks" beneath boulders.	C	H	H		H		H	C	H			
Family: Leporidae	Indigenous														C
*snowshoe hare <i>Lepus americanus</i>	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	c c k k k k k k k	These game animals inhabit submontane and montane areas. Snowshoe populations are cyclic every 9 to 10 years. Their nests are shallow depressions in dead leaves under trees or shrubs. Usually 2-3 litters of 3 young are born from April to August after a 36 day gestation period. They become independent in about 2 weeks. Snowshoes feed upon grasses, forbs, and berries in the summer and conifer buds, aspen, and willow bark in the winter. Home range sizes can reach 20-25 acres, depending on available cover.	C	H	H	H	H	S						

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Mammalian Species	Relative Abundance ¹	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited															
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Marsh	Riparian	Stream	Lake	wetlands
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.		Distribution by Geographic Area																
black-tailed jack rabbit <i>Lepus californicus</i>	c	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	Cedar Mountain	Henry Mountains	Abajo/Elk Ridge	LaSal Mountains	Dolores Triangle	San Rafael Desert	Burr Desert	Cisco Desert	Canyonlands	H	C	S	S	S
	c																	
white-tailed jack rabbit <i>Lepus townsendii</i>	c	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	Cedar Mountain	Henry Mountains	Abajo/Elk Ridge	LaSal Mountains	Dolores Triangle	San Rafael Desert	Burr Desert	Cisco Desert	Canyonlands	H	C	S	S	S
	c																	

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Mammalian Species	indigenous/exotic (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance ¹	Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited													
				Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*desert cottontail <i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Indigenous	c	Wasatch Plateau						C	S	S	S	H	H	H	H	
		c	Tavaputs Plateau														
		c	Cedar Mountain														
		c	Henry Mountains														
		c	Abajo/Elk Ridge														
		c	LaSal Mountains														
		c	Dolores Triangle														
		c	San Rafael Desert														
		c	Burr Desert														
		c	Cisco Desert														
		c	Canyonlands														
*Nuttall's cottontail <i>Sylvilagus nuttallii</i>	Indigenous	c	Wasatch Plateau						C	S	S	C	H	S	H	H	H
		c	Tavaputs Plateau														
		k	Cedar Mountain														
		c	Henry Mountains														
		c	Abajo/Elk Ridge														
		c	LaSal Mountains														
		k	Dolores Triangle														
		k	San Rafael Desert														
		k	Burr Desert														
		k	Cisco Desert														
		c	Canyonlands														

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